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JOHN McELROY, Editor.

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· Times are certainly improving. The number of failures and the amount of liabilities fell off very markedly for May.

Another great fruit steamer has been

put on the Tampa line, which shows the rapidly growing demand for transportation of Florida products. A train of 50 cars loaded solely with

tomatoes was one of the instructive object lessons on a Florida railroad last

The London Lancet says that the seroplane is liable to produce an illness like seasickness. So far the airmen have been too much interested in their spark plugs and the possibilities of their necks from a sudden descent to think about minor forms of illness.

The people of Florida are looking forward to Osceola County becoming one of the very richest and most attractive in the State. The County has 1,800 square miles of area, and its population has more than doubled since the establishment of the St. Cloud Colony. It shows a more rapid increase in population than any other County in

Sir William Henry White, for many years Chief Constructor of the British Navy, has been called into consultation by the Cunard Company with reference to installing gas engines in their large ships, and his advice has been against this at the present stage of the art. The main trouble is that beyond a certain size in gas engines the heat involved is uncontrollable by present devices. There has been much talk about what could be done by gas turbine engines, but so far this seems to be mainly talk and the inventors of this type of engines seem indisposed to submit their engines to critical test at present.

The English have pushed the prerogatives of the legislative branch of their Government to the last extreme, and resent to the uttermost any dictation or influence from the throne. This is shown by a resolution adopted by the House of Commons Dec. 17, 1783-117 years ago-and which is still the law of the land:

"Resolved, That it is now necessary to declare that to report any opinion or pretended opinion of His Majesty upon any bill or other proceeding depending in either House of Parliament with a view to influence the votes of members is a high crime and misdemeanor, derogatory to the honor of the Crown, a breach of the fundamental privileges of Parliament, and subversive to the Constitution."

We have to again remind comrades papers, and can pay no attention to during all the years since that time, I and if we attempted to publish entire- efforts have been made from time to ly any speech-even that of the Presi- time to have the Government recogniz awaiting publication, and for which we press of other matters.

shelf. Haskell was a very young man, who immediately after the battle wrote and a grateful people for some combattle, but marred by the natural in- and patriotism? Surely it is time they accuracies which would come from should be remembered; their days are the Philadelphia Brigade, which met Pickett's charge, ran away, throwing down their guns and flags. This is an experimental down their guns and flags. This is an experimental distanced of the National Asset of the Nation down their guns and flags. This is an gress for 25 years. The National As- by an association between Kansas corn Aug. 15 there was nothing there illustration of the misunderstanding of sociation of Ex-Prisoners of War, Gen. and Ceylon rubber. Nearly half of the surveying party in a wild forest. Now facts too common immediately after a Harry White National Commander and automobiles sold in America are bought there are over 400 houses, many of fight. The truth is that a great number Col. James D. Walker Adjutant-Gener- by farmers, mostly in the Middle West There are more than 1,000 well satisof Pickett's men threw down their guns al, have at every session for years ap- and largely in Kansas. This business fied and happy people there. There is and rushed thru the front ranks of the peared before Congress with numbers has made the unprecedented rise in the no trouble about th Philadelphia Brigade in order to sur- of other prominent ex-prisoners of war, price of rubber to \$3 a pound, an in- land company is able and willing to render and escape the terrific fire which asking for justice to their needy and crease in two years from 65 cents. This render and escape the terrific fire which the brigade was then polyring upon the eminently deserving comrades. So far wonderful rise has started a mania in five months in St. Cloud the past Winenemy in front. Haskell's narrative it has all been in vain, altho the symcontained similar misstatements with

pathies of members and Senators have
the first four months of this year not lf any doubt it, please write to Judge. regard to some New England troops, been deeply stirred and their promises less than 506 new rubber companies which were suppressed when the Commandery of the Loyal Legion reprinted of help have been spontaneous and the story. Finally the Wisconsin Historical Society published the narrative the story. Finally the Wisconsin His-torical Society published the narrative the story. Finally the story that the story that the story torical Society published the narrative torical Society published the narrative at the expense of the State, and who have deserved more than the expense of the State, and who have deserved more than the expense in the work of the past six months. He is a good who have deserved more than the expense in the work of the past six months. He is a good who have deserved more than the expense in the work of the past six months. He is a good who have deserved more than the expense of the State, and who have deserved more than the expense of the State, and who have deserved more than the expense of the State, and who have deserved more than the expense of the State, and who have deserved more than the expense of the State, and who have deserved more than the expense of the State, and who have deserved more than the expense of the State, and who have deserved more than the expense of the State, and who have deserved more than the expense of the State, and who have deserved more than the expense of the State, and who have deserved more than the expense of the State, and who have deserved more than the expense of the State, and who have deserved more than the expense of the State, and who have deserved more than the expense of the State, and who have deserved more than the expense of the State, and who have deserved more than the expense of the State, and the state of authoritative historical works.

TO PENSION-GREDGERS.

Believing that all of you are fair-minded and open to conviction on every great public question, we wish very much that you could read the Wilderness Campaign, now running in The National Tribune. Even a casual reading would startle you with overwhelming reasons why the Government to-day should hesitate at nothing which looks toward a decent recognition of what the veterans have done for it. The fundamental facts which enter into that story are that May 5, 1864, 118,000 young men, the flower of the country's manhood, young men just ready to enter upon an active and successful career in civil pursuits, were formed into regiments, brigades, divisions and corps. crossed the Rapidan to execute the high public duty of crushing the insurgent army, restoring peace to the Nation, preventing the country's disruption and laying deep and broad the foundations for all that we now enjoy. They immediately encountered the insurgent army in the gloomy depths of the Wilderness, and began the bloodiest encounter that ever took place between civilized armies. For 30 tumultuous days, without cessation, without rest, without respite of any kind, living on the meagerest food, enduring the beating of the storms and the intense labor of marches forced to the last point of human endurance, they fought the enemies of the country day and night. When they were not engaged in murderous collisions they were marching thru the mud and drenching rain or over roads which had suddenly dried under the parching heat of a Virginia Summer, they were building with feverish energy breastworks to protect themselves, or they were watching with eyes of desperation to get the advantage over their active foemen or prevent their getting the advantage over them. Aside from the awful carnage of the fighting, the like of which the world has never seen, the mere physical strain of the marches and labor of building works under the pressure of mortal excitement, the denial of all sleep and rest except by fitful snatches during that terrible month, were such as to appall the imagination. Any employer who would subject his men to one-tenth of the exhausting labor and privations of those awful 30 days would be denounced to-day as an inhuman monster. His name would be held in execration as a merciless tyrant. Yet these men imposed this body-racking labor upon themselves as a matter of patriotic duty. It was absolutely necessary in order to save the country that they must not only shoot the rebellion out of the minds of the insurgents, but they must wear them out physically, even tho they wore themselves out in doing so.

Before the end of May-within less than three weeks after crossing the Rapidan-more than half that splendid army of 118,000 young men were bying in shallow graves or were languishing in hospitals from wounds or physical breakdown.

Then as to the fearful dangers, the incredible loss of life, limb and bodily vigor they endured, let us take one single instance. The 57th Mass. left Boston Common April 18, 1864, with 1,052 vigorous, patriotic young Americans, men who if they had remained at home would have done a great work for themselves and the community in building up the country and providing homes and a competence for themselves and families. May 6, a short 18 days later, the regiment went into the awful death swirl in the Wilderness, losing 47 killed, 161 wounded and 43 missing. Out of that one regiment in that brief time more men were killed and wounded than make up the whole loss of armies in battles in the earlier wars of the country. One would think that this was enough for such a body of men; but as soon as it could care for its dead and wounded and refill its emptied cartridge boxes, it made a midnight march to Spotsylvania, where it at once went under a deadly fire again, and on May 12, it lost 13 killed, 55 wounded and four missing. For six days longer it took part in the fighting around Spotsylvania, building breastworks in the rain and making night marches when it was not tighting; and May 24, it lost 10 killed, 13 wounded and 14 missing at the North Anna. By this time its field officers had all been killed or wounded, and the regiment was commanded by a Captain. Every day the searching fire of the enemy struck down some in its ranks, but these are not mentioned. There is only room enough for what fell in the greater battles. Soon we come to an assault which it made with the bayonet upon the enemy's works, when it lost 11 killed, 30 wounded and three missing, among the severely wounded being, as usual, the commander of the regiment. By the time of the desperate fight at the Crater it had only seven officers and 91 enlisted men left for duty in the ranks, and of these 45 did not respond to roll call after that awful fight. All that gathered around the colors to represent that regiment at the close of the engagement were one Lieutenant and 46 men. Of the seven officers who had gone into, the fight only one escaped. Of the 1,052 men who left Boston Common April 18, 802, or four out of five, had been killed or wounded within a few months. One hundred and twelve officers and men had been actually killed in action, 137 more had died of wounds and disease, and 34 were starved to death in Southern prisons. We ask you, gentlemen, to think for a moment what emonetary inducement would lead you to follow the colors of that regiment from the crossing of the Rapidan to the works in front of Petersburg? Is there money enough in the United States Treasury to tempt you to undergo the overwhelming labor that every man in that regiment endured from the Rapidan to the James, to say nothing of the appalling danger of battle where your chances of escaping a bullet were onlyone in five? What was true of the 57th Mass, is true in a more or less degree of every regiment which crossed the Rapidan May 5, 1864, for that final death grapple with the insurgent army. What is true of the men that formed the magnificent Army of the Potomac is true in a more or less degree of the men who formed every other army of the Union in its great work of crushing the rebellion and restoring peace and prosperity to the We ask you, in all fairness, gent time to a consideration of such undeniable facts as these. Enjoying as you do to-day all that these men bought for you at such fearful price, you cannot in decency refuse to devote a little time to the consideration of the debt of gratitude that you owe them. Thanks to what they did, to their unbounded sacrifice of themselves, you are not called upon to-day to even have a disturbing thought as to the safety of the country or the unsettlement of any of the conditions which you now enjoy. Surely you can take a little time to reflect upon these things, to understand with some degree of comprehension what service in the Union army meant; and if you will do so, we have not the slightest fear that you will come to the conclusion that the Government has not and cannot, if it gave its whole revenues to the survivors, overpay them for what they did. Do what it may, it cannot make even a decent return for what they unstintedly gave to purchase for you all that you now enjoy.

Trusting that you will allow these suggestions to find lodgment in your

Very earnestly and respectfully, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

THE EX-PRISONERS OF WAR. The following is only one of many stant receipt:

Editor National Tribune: As one of

It does seem, however, that the time

perity May we not justly appeal to Congress

prisoners of war. Their retention in terest.

prison was a hard necessity of the conflict, but undoubtedly it was signally similar letters of which we are in con- helpful in bringing about victory in the papers, and can pay no attention to write to you in behalf of my comrades anonymous letters. The paper is small, in misfortune. As you are well aware, to take the field the moment they were dent of the United States—this would take up our space to the exclusion of other matter. We canot publish matredoubtable accession to the strength of Lee and Hood in their death grapand the West. The Union soldiers in ter which has appeared in other papers, for the reason that we have a great for the country in its hour of trouble, but than would have been the case had quantity of original matter in the office because of a multitude of bills and a they been in active service, but their retention there was of much more serhave difficulty in finding room. If we is fully ripe for some definite and cer- vice to the Union than if they had been attempted to publish all the long poems tain action by Congress; that it should in the field fighting, since they neutralthat are sent to us there would be nothing else in the paper. Let the comrades understand that we are all the comrades understand that we are all the to their homes some 44 years ago. Dur- and the animus of Jefferson Davis and time trying to get a bushel of matter ing all these years they have been to a into the space of a peck, and it is hard great disadvantage because of the trials degree against Gen, Grant and Secreand disabilities endured behind the enemy's stockade. Thru their exertions tary Stanton for not acceding to Jefferand the exertions of many others like son Davis's plan of releasing the Conphia, has entered an energetic protest was maintained and great prosperity and development have been brought to ting Col. Haskell's story of the battle the land, but as a rule the ex-prisoners army as the Confederates captured at of Gettysburg on his five-foot book have participated very little in the pros- Vicksburg did. It was wisdom of the highest grade to retain these Confederates in prison, and Grant and Stanton a long letter to a friend giving an exceedingly interesting account of the
bottle but marred by the natural in men who suffered from this deserve the highest gratitude of the Nation, and of June 2, does a great wrong to many there should be no hesitation about givgathering up camp gossip immediately growing sadly short in the land which there should be no hesitation about given the land which they fought to preserve.—W. E. Monting them the little return which they

have so long and vainly asked. pathies of members and Senators have the first four months of this year not Anderson or Col. Kinney or Philip

TWO NEW 37' COOF THE FLAG.

The long structed in over, and Ari- The Sea Breezes Keep the Temperature ona and New Mexico nave been detwo years. They will have to formulate State Constitutions, which will have to Winter cold contribute to tempering the adopted by the people and then be the heat of Summer. Like the thumb approved by Congress. It is not antici- of a giant hand the Florida Peninsula pated that there will be any trouble extends far into the sea, and from this about these Constitutions, as the people fact results a climate that is almost oceanic in its equability. The vast waof these States are of the usual con- ter areas on each side insure acts closely modeled on those which are in operation in the older States, and santly. The travagances which were injected into sun rises in a cloudless sky.

the Constitution of Oklahoma. Arizona is about 250 miles square more than twice the area of Ohio. It 00,000 is produced, with about \$1,000,hundreds of years ago.

and in the last 10 years the quantity of irrigated land increased from 65,000 y grown. The population of Arizona comfort to the glorious night. this has since doubled. There are 26,gin the sequence of the preceding day.

100 Indians in the State, mostly all
"It must not be inferred that every day in Summer has its thunderstorms Navajos. The ruins show that Arizona vas once densely populated by a powerul, enterprising and cultivated race, rare indeed. On those days that thunwhich built cities, aqueducts and forti-der showers do not come the wind or-dinarily increases thru the forenoon

New Mexico is 400 miles long by 358 vide, and its total area is 122,580 gradually to a gentle, pleasant breeze square miles. It is larger than any at night, other State in the Union except Texas. little of it being below 4,000 feet. The climate is remarkably dry and healthful, and in the lower regions of the South the temperature is mild thruout the year, but in the north the thermometer falls below zero. The average rainfall is about 15 inches, being nowhere sufficient for the needs of agriculture. New Mexico's future is expected to be in the development of her mineral resources, with coal and gold being the most important features. There has been an immense increase in the coal output, with a steady rise in that of gold, silver and copper. A notable feature is the production of emeralds, turquoises and other precious stones, which are being sought for more systematically every year, and their production greatly increased.

There are only 23,700 square miles of wooded area in the whole State. Irriga-5,120,870 acres under cultivation, which is more than five time as much as there was 10 years ago. Alfalfa is the most important crop, and sugar beets have been grown very successfully. The Ric well, and New Mexico claims to be unrivaled in sheep raising. This is mainly State, where there is an abundance of mesquite and other varieties of native grasses. In 1850 the population was 61.547, but it had increased to 195.310 construction of said memorial. in 1900. Of this 7,000 are Mexicans and the Indian population numbers 14,-

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY IN FLORIDA. ury not otherwise appropriated. Replying to the claim by the Jacksonville (Fla.) Metropolis that Linend. The 127,000 Union prisoners in coin's Birthday had been made a holithe hands of the enemy were soon re- day by the State of Florida, Comrade ful. It should have the active support that The National Tribune cannot publish speeches and addresses; cannot months was prisoner of war, and as of their prison life to half the number of Florida, G. A. R., points out hood and who appreciate the wonderful publish much poetry; cannot republish such endured a great deal of bitter ber, but these retained in the prisons that this was not done, althouthe Govarticles which have appeared in other suffering, not only while a prisoner, but in the North over 200 000 well-fed well ernor recommended it. A Senator in the North over 200,000 well-fed, well- ernor recommended it. A Senator cared-for Confederates who were ready named Beard moved to lay the Governor's message on the table, claiming released and who would have been a that to pass such a law would be an insult to the Confederate veterans of Florida Out of respect to the Governor this was not done, but the recommendation was not acted upon. Com-

rade James says: "Yes, Mr. Editor, if such a law had been enacted, it would be worth mil-lions to the State of Florida. The North loved Lincoln, and his memory will live forever in their hearts, and the recommendation of Gov. Gilchrist fully state that such a law was upon to distribute them in the allotted time statutes, then Florida would be known, as you say, and praised for her steps in and plucks the fair diadem from her brow."

ST. CLOUD.

D. S. Wilder, of Andersonville, Ga., having written to the editor of the Ohio State Journal denouncing St. Cloud as a faflure, Comrade Wm. S. Bartlett, of New Plymouth, O., at once wrote the Journal as follows:

"D. S. Wilder, in the State Journal

he hits wide of the mark in calling St. Cloud alifrost, but as he was only there a part of a very rainy day perhaps he make every man satisfied, unless

SUMMER IN FLORIDA.

A most Counic in Its Equability.

pline, which it is expected will require excellent description of the Summer clime on the Florida Peninsula.

ervative type, and will adopt organic circulation of the air and a pleasant breeze across the State almost inces The atmosphere does not stag-Let us describe a charac without any of the theories and ex- teristic Midsummer day and night. The mounts higher in the heavens the temperature of the air likewise begins to ries. About 8 or 9 o'clock the sky beand contains 113,020 square miles, or comes partly overcast with cumulus clouds. while the wind freshens a lif-By noon the temperature is sixth in area among the States and climbed well into the 20's, but the sky 49th in population. It is probably the is nearly overcast with clouds, which richest of all the States in mineral reovercast with clouds, which sources. A lack of transportation facil-ities has prevented the development of the first mutterings of thunder are these. Arizona ranks next to Michigan heard. Gradually the sky grows dark and Montaha in copper, producing more than one-fifth of the total output in the squall comes on and the temperature fails 15 or 20 degrees in as many min-United States. Next comes gold, of utes. During the next few minutes the which an average annual value of \$2,-500,000 is produced with about \$1,000.-while the rain falls in torrents. All the elements are in an uproar. In less 000 worth of silver. The Spaniards than half an hour the storm passes on onew of these mines, and worked them to the eastward; the sun peeps out from a clearing sky and maps its rainbow up It is expected that irrigation will do not back of the receding storm. The air has a peculiar freshness and exhibit and the second of the receding storm. The hard has a peculiar freshness and exhibit attention about it now, which all Nature seems to imbibe. The sun de-clines in a clear west, but the energy of the sunbeams is expended in the to 185,000 acres. There is a rich promeyaporation of the surface moisture se of fruits in the State, and every va- and not as sensible heat. Therefore rlety is produced, ripening there earlier the temperature of the air continue relatively low. Night comes on. The than any place else. It has been found stars shine from a cloudless sky, and that Egyptian cotton can be successful- a fresh breeze springs up to add further clear sky permits an unhampered ra has been increasing very rapidly. In diation of heat from the ground, so 1870 there were only 9,658 people in that as the night advances there comes the Territory, but in 1900 this had in- a chill in the air that causes us'to draw creased to 122,931. It is expected that up the cover to keep us comfortable

These thunderstorms are a blessing other State in the Union except Texas, and not a scourge. Their rains water California and Montana. The whole the ground and keep vegetation from State lies very high up in the air, quite becoming parched, while their influence lends a helping hand in making our Summer climate not only bearable, but pleasant as well."

yet a spell of weather of more than a few days without a thunder shower is

to a fresh little gale by 2 or 3 o'clock

MONUMENT TO THE LOYAL WO-

Representative Reynolds, of Penn sylvania, has introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed:

A bill to provide for the erection of a memorial to commemorate the patriotism, the services and sacrifices of war of the rebellion.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assem That there shall be erected o patrotism, the services and sacrifices of the loyal women of the United States to the cause of the Union during the

war of the rebellion. Sec. 2. That for the purpose of carry ing out the provisions of this act Commission consisting of three Sena tors, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and three members of the House of Representatives to be ap pointed by the Speaker of the House, and the Commander-in-Chief of the carried on in the eastern part of the Grand Army of the Republic, for the time being, shall be created with au-thority to select a site for said memorial, adopt a suitable design therefor and contract for and superintend the

Sec. 3. That for the purpose of carry-ing out the provisions of this act the sum of \$200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treas-

Judge Reynolds intends to push this bill energetically at the next session. and has strong hopes of being successservice to the Union of American wo man during the war of the rebellion.

MEMORIAL DAY IN THE SOUTH.

Department of Georgia, G. A. R., Fitzgerald, Ga., writes that they have in Cemeteries-Andersonville, Buford and Florence These contain altogether 6,000 graves, and they were all well cared for in the recent Memorial Day exercises. At Andersonville, to which he gave personal attention, will not be forgotten. What of the Legislature? Yes, if you could truth-full of flowers, and it took a large force adjoining. The excursion train from Fitzgerald liberal and conciliatory spirit. Alas! consisted of six well-filled coaches. Af-She made a mistake, but has time to ter going carefully over the cemetery repent unless some other Southern State they had a basket of flowers left, and Commander and Mrs. Brown used these to decorate the monuments of six States: that is, of Iowa, Connecticut, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Maine and New

> Statements have been given out that the original Panama Canal, as planned by the French, has now been dug and that only the American enlargements remain to be excavated. The Engineering Magazine denies this, and says that altho the excavation may equal that of the French plans for the canal, this does not complete the canal by any means, since these excavations were necessary to the American plan and do not form part of the original French plan. This enlargement is however, enormous, as by Presidentia order the total excavation was raised from less than 104,000,000 yards to 175,000,000. When the locks, dams and other auxiliaries are considered the increase is still greater,

The growing of peanuts is attracting attention in Florida. It is claimed that from 20 to 50 bushels an acre is an ordinary crop and the vines make excellent hay. After the crop and hay have been harvested, hogs may be fattened on the nuts which have been

## NEW FLORIDA COLONY.

Florida is attracting serious attention for purposes of responsible investment full sisterhood after they have gone thru the necessary preparatory discimeans, and communities have sprung up representing hundreds of thousands of dollars in value, where there was practically no value before the development commenced. One of the best and most recent examples of this is to be found in the St. Cloud Colony, Florida, where on the 15th day of August, 1909, there were no houses and no people, excepting the surveying parties in charge of the laying out and development of the property. To-day there are more than 500 houses, including a fine two-story brick bank building, the home of the First National Bank of St. Cloud; a three-story solid brick hotel containing all modern conveniences, with 50 bedrooms; a two-story brick post office, printing office, and a large brick power-house, in which is being installed an electric-light plant, an ice plant, and pumping machinery for artesian water supply-all of which provides modern conveniences for a town which to-day boasts a population of 3,000 happy and contented people, far removed from the trials and tribulations which necessarily beset those of slender means in a Northern and more rigorous climate. The property in this Colony was offered on terms very similar to those which we In the west the clouds present herewith. The offering was rapidly taken up, and it is an indisputable and demonstrable fac, that an investment of \$100 has shown within a period of six or eight months an increase in some instances in value of more than \$1,000; and there are very few cases which have not shown an increase from 100 to 800

There is nothing more important in the formation or establishment of such communities than to select with due care the applicants for the property, in order that undersirable people may be kept out, and afford no one a chance to get in unless of the right stamp as to character and habits.

A large tract of land has been secured and negotiations are under way for the purchase of another tract. When these negotiations are completed it will make one of the largest and most attractive propositions in the State of Florida As soon as these negotiations are completed we will be prepared to announce the locality and give other important information which will be of great interest and value to our subscribers. It is enough to state that the location will be one of the most desirable in Florida on account of its proximity to one of the most beautiful harbors on the coast.

The land is well watered, but not swampy, and is unusually fertile and productive. In the Summertime it is cool and pleasant, in comparison with many other sections, and is used as a Summer resort to a very considerable extent by Southerners, and as a Winter resort by Northerners,

Here you find large oyster beds and the finest kind of salt-water fishing. There are fresh-water lakes and streams on the property, abounding in many varieties of fish: there is also game in abundance—all sufficient to supply the needs of a large community, and the sports of gunning, fishing, boating, etc., can be carried on here to greater perfection than probably any other part of Florida. The conditions are altogether delightful and such that a comfortable and luxurious living can be made here with but little effort or expense.

Arrangements are now being made to complete the construction of a railroad which will be about 200 miles in length, and will pass thru several important towns, making connection with all the large and principal railroad systems in the South. A considerable portion of the first 50 miles is now completed, and there are several additional miles graded and ready for ties and rails. This first 50 miles of road runs thru the properties above referred to, and after its completion will connect with a large trunk-line system, which will give immediate and direct communication with all points North, East and West.

Its southern terminal will be located on a beautiful harbor with sufficient depth of water to accommodate the largest vessels affoat. The advantage of the deep water terminal will be of vast importance to the railroad, providing it with a large amount of import and export business; and when the Panama Canal is finished this will be largely increased and will add immensely to the freight and passenger traffic of the railroad, as well as the building up and developing of the townsites and farming country surrounding the same.

This railroad, like all others, will be financed and built with money obtained in the usual way, which is by the sale of its bonds, but with this differencethe loyal women of the United States instead of selling to banks and foreign syndicates, to be distributed afterwards to the cause of the Union during the by them to the small investors, the bonds will first be offered to the purchasers of the land which it is proposed to sell in small tracts to actual settlers.

Every one familiar with railroad building is aware of the fact that railways are always built either where there is an existing demand, or where the condione of the Government reservations in tions are such that the construction of a road is a necessity for the development the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, subject to the approval of the Board of Commissioners of said District, a public memorial with approit is wise to build a road with a view to the future, knowing that settlements and communities are certain to spring up where there is transportation. This result has proved itself inevitable in every instance.

> Where railroads are built with a view to opening up unoccupied territory, they have been successful and have created millions upon millions of values where none existed before their advent. This fact alone is a sufficiently strong argument in favor of taking up an undeveloped property which is capable of improvement and which will have an earning capacity equal to that of many of the best sections in the United States; and still more important is the fact that thousands of families can secure a home and live in comparative ease and comfort, financially and physically, who might otherwise be, and most probably are engaged in a fruitless pursuit of health and happiness in crowded tenement houses in our large cities, and many others who are wasting their time and substance in cultivating the soil in the cold, inclement districts of the North.

Concestion in our cities and the rigors of the Northern climate cause great discontent, and the only true antidote is emigration to the more salubrious climate and localities to be found in the South.

The following proposition will not only insure the development of the large tract of land proposed for settlement by covering the same with small and wellcultivated farms and the building up of at least two important cities, but will eliminate the usual large commissions paid to banks and underwriting syndicates, and presents a most favorable opportunity to acquire at a small cost a home in a most delightful climate, and also a substantial and permanent income-produc-

As stated before, all railroads are built by the sale and purchase of their bonds, either by speculators or permanent investors. Realizing that the usual denomination of railroad bonds (\$1,000) is beyond the capacity of the average small purchaser or investor, we have decided to divide each \$1,000 bond into lenominations of \$100 each, bearing interest at five per cent per annum. This \$100 interest or participation in the \$1,000 bond will be conveyed to the purchaser by a Trust Certificate, properly certified to and issued by a National Bank or Trust Company, and secured by a first mortgage on the railroad, its rights-ofway and equipments. Each certificate will be sold for \$125 cash, and will carry their Department four large National with it, as a bonus, a deed conveying a clear and unencumbered title to a building lot, 50 feet by 150 feet, in a townsite and a plot of five acres of farming land outside of the townsite. Two such certificates and two town lots and two fiveacre plots for \$250; three certificates, three lots and three plots for \$375; and in the same manner up to 10 certificates with 10 lots and 10 five-acre plots of ground, which will be the limit of purchase allowed to any one subscriber. This will allow the purchaser of two or more five-acre tracts of farming land to have they had nearly 100 baskets packed all his plots adjoining each other, and at least from two to four of his town lots

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will give the purchas a five per cent first mortgage interest-bearing certificate in a railroad, and a valuable piece of farming land and a town lot in addition thereto, either of which, within a short space of time, will be worth more than his original investment.

To those who wish to secure land without bonds we make the following proposition, which will be promptly withdrawn as soon as 2,000 subscriptions

One town lot, 50x150 feet, and a five-acre tract of farming land outside the townsite ...... \$60.00 Two town lots and two five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 10 acres ......\$120.00 Three town lots and three five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid

body of 15 acres .....\$180.00 Four town lots and four five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body

Five town lots and five five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 25 acres .....\$300,00 Six town lots and six five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 30 acres ......\$360.06

Seven town lots and seven five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid Eight town lots and eight five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid

body of 45 acres......\$540.00 Ten town lots and 10 five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body

Remember that we are offering only a limited number of lots and tracts at the above price, and that those who wish to get in on the very ground floor must

act at once. Send check, post-office money order or New York draft to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., and receipt will be issued to you by THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE and deposit of money acknowledged thereon by the National City Bank, of Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.